

A  
LETTER

TO THE

AUTHOR of a PAMPHLET,

INTITLED,

*An ENQUIRY into some Things that  
concern SCOTLAND;*

CONTAINING

Some REMARKS upon a *certain Book*, lately  
published by a *certain Author*, who, *certainly*,  
is not *A true Friend to his Country*.

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L O N D O N:

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111 T. O. T.

Almanac of the Month



## A

## LETTER, &amp;c.

SIR,



Persuade myself that you will not be displeased to hear that this Performance of yours has come here, and is in the Hands of many, as well *English*, as of our own Countreymen; and, among others, I, *Sir*, have read it with all the Attention I was Master of; and because you begun so early, as in the very Title Page, to maltreat a Gentleman who has very honestly, and, as most (I have conversed with on the Subject) think, to very good Purpose, laid down Rules and Directions for improving a Manufacture, which, in the Opinion of all the World, is the most advantagious for us we can possibly think of, and of which we have pretty

good Experience: I say, *Sir*, for this Reason I expected to have met with in this Paper something uncommonly beneficial to us, with respect to our national Improvement; but instead of that I found your chief Design has been to rail at those in the Administration, and to recommend your Friends as the only Persons fit to be sent to the ensuing Parliament.

'Tis true you call this Gentleman an *Enemy to his Country*, at least no true Friend to it, (which is much the same) because he prefers one Species of Manufacture to another, *viz.* the Linen to the Woollen, and that he thinks it more practicable to bring that sooner to Perfection than this; and therefore would have us to begin with what is easiest for us to effectuate, and what our Genius leads us most to, without intirely abandoning the Woollen-Trade; for he must have known what every Body else does, that our common People, Man, Woman, and Child, are cloath'd with the Manufacture of our own Wool; and if our middling Sort were so too, which is pretty much the Case, and will in Time be more so, there would be no Occasion for destroying it at Home, or exporting it to foreign Parts, which, you say, would be the Consequence of his Scheme, tho' certainly the Author of this Book can mean no more than to show us the Difficulty of making superfine Cloths, for which we have neither Workmen nor Materials; and therefore sends

us

us in Quest of surer Gain, by advising us to give all possible Application to the Linen-Trade. This Gentleman, *Sir*, knows his own Meaning best, and understands the Interest of his Country with respect to Trade and Manufacture so well, that I am persuaded he is able to convince the Publick, and you too, *Sir*, (if that's possible) that he is no such Enemy to it as you pretend to make him. Is there not an Advertisement printed sometime ago to acquaint the Publick, that they are about making a second Edition of this Book, inviting at the same Time such as have any new Thing to offer, or Objections to make to what is already advanced in it, to send them to the Bookseller, and promising that they shall meet with all due Notice, which does not look like imposing on us, or leading us designedly into the wrong Way, both which must concur, before you can, with any Shew of Justice, call a Man an *Enemy to his Country*.

But the Truth is, *Sir*, 'tis his Dedication that puts you so much out of Humour, and you speak ill of the Book because it has made its Appearance under the Protection of a Person you seem to bear a mortal Hatred to, for no other Reason (that I can think of) but because he happens to be in the Administration, and your Freinds out of it; and you cannot bear that the Author should pay some Compliments to a Man of Quality, who is, no Doubt, his Friend,

Friend, and of whose personal Acquaintance he has enjoyed the Honour a considerable Time. If common Civility is shown to this Gentleman in Print, it must pass with you for gross Flattery ; and tho' you are very lavish of bestowing the greatest Encomiums upon your Friends, you will not allow him a few of these Praises which his high Birth and eminent Parts so justly intitle him to.

The Subject of this Book naturally led the Author to speak of the Obligation the Country lay under to his Patron, for procuring her a Fund for enlarging and carrying on this valuable Manufacture ; and if he returned him Thanks in her Name (in your Friend Jack's own Opinion) 'tis but a Figure in Oratory, and required no Letter of Attorney to warrant it : But here, Sir, is something more than a Figure in Speech, for she actually received this Benefit by the Patron's Means ; and therefore it was not in the least *Diminitive* of her to acknowledge the Favour, and the Author (who was at the same Time one of the Directors for managing the Fund, and who consequently must have known of what Advantage it was) might, without a Commission under her Broad Seal, venture upon making a Compliment in her Name, which she could not but approve of, without being guilty of Ingratitude. But you deny that she received this Benefit, because 'tis the Surplusage of the Malt-Tax, so ruinous to us, that we can be

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no Gainers by having any Part of it applied to this, or any other Purpose. None, *Sir*, pretends, that we are Gainers by the Malt-Tax; but who can deny but 'tis an Advantage to get back or retain a Part of what, by the Rigour of the Law, we must have paid all up; and if we don't owe Thanks to the Person who procured us this, I know not to whom we can owe it for any Thing.

But, to obviate all this, you say, "That we owe that heavy Burden to the Conduct of the Patron and his Dependents, for their concurring to lay a Tax on the *Roman Catholicks* and Non-jurers in *England*; and that this injudicious Measure in joining to lay a Tax on the *English* which they dislik'd, has brought the threatned Vengeance on us, which, if not removed in Time, will prove the Ruin of this Country."

This, *Sir*, is a heavy Charge; and were it true that this Gentleman and his Dependents, as you call them, had designedly done any Thing to bring this Burden upon us, it would not be easy to justify the Authors of so much Mischief. But this happens to be one of these vulgar Errors one hears told every Day, and to which Time gives such a Sanction, that they gain a general Belief among the credulous Part of Mankind; and it was not to be supposed it would be dropt at this Conjunction, when so much Pains is taken to magnify the Merit of the new Patriots, and deprecate that of every one

one in the Administaration. However, the worst you are able to say in this Charge is, that it was consequent upon an Error in Judgment; and you must own that 'tis more excuseable to fail thro' Weakness, than thro' Malice: But here was no Failing either the one Way or the other: For the Truth of the Story is this, that it was neither the *Lenity* of the *English*, nor their Consciousness of our Inability to pay this **Tax**, that procured us an Exemption from 1713, that it was first laid on, as you assert; there was every Session of Parliament great Clamours against this Indulgence, and daily Comparison made between *Scotland* and some of the poorer Counties of *England*, which paid double or triple our Taxes; but these Clamours were silenced, by our pretending, that there was a Ballance due us upon the Equivalent; and this had gained a Sort of Belief among the *English*, which made them willing to let Things stand as they were till this Claim was examined, which at last a Committee of both Houses (of which my Lord *Halifax* was Chairman) was appointed to do; and Things not casting up so advantagiously as were to be wish'd; tho' they, at the same Time, approved of the Management of this Fund, then it was that the Exaction of the Malt **Tax** was demanded with such Clamour and Instance, that our united Efforts were not able to stave it off; and this, Sir, is the true History of that Affair.

Sometime after the Reformation the *Roman Catholicks* in *England* were used with great Severity; but as that came to be so firmly established, that it was in no Danger of being overthrown, that People were treated with Abundance of Mildness, with no other Difference betwixt them and the other Protestant Subjects, but that they were rendered incapable of publick Offices, and paid double Taxes; and this has, for the most Part, continued ever since, and probably will, as long as there will be *Roman Catholicks* in *England*; and 'tis what no King or Ministry can dispense with, without bringing Danger upon themselves, as King *Charles the First* and his Ministers had a fatal Experience of: And therefore this Law, which was near expired, was renewed some Years ago; and 'tis like this Gentleman and his Friends might have concurred in it, as did many who are now Patriots. Now, *Sir*, the *English*, who were against the Revival of this Law, must have been the weaker Party in the House, otherwise it had never pass'd; if so, how could they have imposed the Malt Tax upon us, in Opposition to the stronger Party, who would never have suffered any Harm to come upon us for having assisted themselves. This, *Sir*, is not easily reconcilable to common Sense.

Besides, this could never have been so ill taken as you pretend: For 'tis well known that the *Roman Catholicks* in *England* are the thriv-

ingest People in it: Their Incapacity of exercising publick Imployments, saves them from Expences, which are often greater than the Profit People have by their Places, keeps them at Home, improving their Estates, and minding their private Affairs; all which makes them generally rich, and some of them pay fewer Taxes than their Fellow-Subjects of the established Church, and not one of a Hundred of them pays the Double: So that this Hardship is rather in Name than Reality.

What regarded the Nonjurers, had a friendly and good natured Intention in it, and was indeed designed to awe the Disaffected from giving Disturbance to the Government upon any Emergency; and consequently to prevent their bringing Ruin and Destruction upon themselves; and there it stands without any further Execution upon it to this Day. This Gentleman and his Friends have all along treated their unfortunate Country with great Humanity and good Nature, and they would, no Doubt, be ready to concur in every Thing calculated for their Advantage. At breaking out of the Rebellion, he was at no small Pains to hinder such as he suspected from going into it, and after making himself Master of the Persons of some of them, to the Hazard of his own, he treated them with great Goodness, sought no other Security but their Parole, which by breaking, they perished afterwards in a miserable

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Manner, without his having the least Hand in it. And was there ever any Application made to the Sovereign or the House of Peers, in Behalf of the unfortunate Families who suffered on Account of that Rebellion, if there was any Thing could be said in their Favour, but he pled their Cause, and by his Interest, and great Ability, commonly, if not always, with Success? And does he not still exert himself in the same Manner? Yes; and if he and his Friends had been as much in the Administration in the Years 1715 and 1716, as they are now, a good Number of our unhappy Countrymen's Lives had been saved, and the forfeited Estates disposed of to better Purpose.

But allowing, Sir, that the heavy Burden had come upon us, in Revenge of this Measure, (which is utterly false) this Gentleman made a considerable Attonement for it, in an Article of great Importance to us. 'Tis well known, that there was a Design of depriving us of the Premium for Exportation of Corn; upon Pretence of great Frauds committed in that Article of Trade; at least it was insisted on, that our Encouragement was greater than that of *England*; and that it should be reduced so low, as to take away any Temptation of Fraud. He opposed this dangerous Design with great Vigour, and by convincing the *English* of the Partiality and Injustice of it, parried the Blow; and of what Consequence this Piece of Service

was, will best appear by the Custom house Books, where we'll find some Years, our Corn Debentures amount to a very considerable Sum.

It was not, Sir, to be expected you would have overlook'd the *Excise Scheme*, since you show such strong Inclinations to charge this Gentleman with every Thing that may be thought detrimental to his Country. It is very certain, Sir, he had not the least Hand in contriving this Scheme ; and I am pretty well informed, and so must you, that he and another great Man of our Country, was against prosecuting of it ; they foresaw the Opposition it would meet with in Parliament, and the Murmurings it would occasion among the People ; but since it was brought in, and that Tumults and Disorders ensued, he had too much Courage and Honour to have sneaked home, and abandoned the first Minister to the Insults of an incensed Populace ; no, Sir, he was resolved to have defended his Person, without consulting the Safety of his own. And if this was a Crime, I believe some of your Friends would not have been guilty of it in the like Circumstances. Many of those you call his Dependents, did vote for the Bill ; but they might have had Motives for so doing, in which he was no Way concerned, nor do we know how he, and the other great Man above mentioned, would have acted, had the Bill come to the House of Peers ; only we hear,

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the Minister made no State on either of them in that Particular.

Sir, you expatiate much on the Merit of those great Men now out of Employment, and for that Reason called Patriots, and you seem pretty positive, that losing the Power they once posseſſ'd, has not the least Influence on their present Conduct ; but if we may be allowed to judge of them by their former Behaviour, 'tis highly presumable they are only out of Humour at Disappointments in some Things they expected, and for losing the Authority and Profits annexed to their several Places. Did they not till then, Sir, comply with, and concur in all the Measures of the Government ? And were there any Complaints of Schemes and Designs subversive of the Constitution ? 'Tis strange, that Things should appear to them so differently now from what they did then, and that Mens Opinions should be so variable and unfixed, without any Change of Circumstances in the Object ; but this Phænomenon is easily accounted for.

Their Administration was pretty long, and they had it all to themselves, at a Time when the Patron and the other great Man above mentioned, were by the Malice of some, and the low Artifices of others, under a Cloud : But pray, Sir, what Good did they do to their Country all this While ? I believe it will be difficult to condescend on any. Our domeſtick Affairs

fairs, with Respect to us, were managed with great Indolence. Did they procure us any Thing towards a National Improvement out of that other Fund you mention, to which we had then as undoubted a Right as at any Time since? No, not a Penny. Did they use their Interest, (which then was very great,) with the late King, to persuade him to keep the forfeited Estates of this Country in his own Hand, as the Law intitled him to do? No, for 'tis certain His Majesty regrated the Want of such Advice all the After-part of his Reign, when he saw how little the Publick benefited by these Estates, which were sold for a Trifle, and himself deprived of a noble Opportunity of exercising his good Nature and Generosity. They are now in the Hands of a Bankrupt Company, whose Factors and Agents, generally People of mean and obscure Condition, have (I do not know how) acquired considerable Estates to themselves, while the unhappy Proprietors, or their Posterity, (who might have rendered themselves worthy of his Majesty's Clemency,) are either serving for Bread in foreign Countries, or in Want of it at home. These, Sir, were but poor Services done their Country, and not at all beyond *Recompence*.

Our foreign Affairs were so managed, that we had well nigh been engaged in a War with one of our most powerful Neighbours, at a Time, when (in the Opinion of one of our chief

chief Ministers, and who understood our Interest with respect to foreign Affairs, as well as any we had since Queen *Elizabeth's* Days) we were not in a Condition to make War on the pettiest Prince of *Germany*: Whether we are now in a better State, I shall not take upon me to determine, no more than yourself. However, Affairs were then so imbroiled and imbarassed, that it cost this Minister a Journey to see if they could be set to Rights, which, by his great Credit with both Princes, he at last effected, but at the Expence (as some say) of a Promise to give up *Gibraltar*.

These Gentlemen did indeed show Abundance of Zeal, though it was not always uniform, but rose and fell according to the Court Weather-glass; but had it been never so constant and ardent, I humbly think bare Zeal as insignificant in Politicks, as Faith without good Works is in Divinity. In the one Case, a Man when in Power must do frequent and important Services to his Country, to be intitled to her Regard and Esteem; as he must in the other be in the Practice of all the Christian Virtues before he can be saved, let his Faith be never so strong.

If, Sir, there's any Merit in the Revolution, the Family of the Gentlemen against whom you write your Paper, has a better Claim to it than any in this Kingdom; its illegal Sufferings were as good an Argument for the Revoluti-

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on as any, and his Father, by his extraordinary Talents, contributed to the bringing about that great Event, as much, at least, as any one Man in *Britain*. And pray, Sir, have his Sons degenerate from him? Have they not acted with Resolution and Vigour, ever since they came to Man's Estate? The eldest betook himself early to a military Life; and while the most of your Friends were solacing themselves out of Harms Way, was there any considerable Action during the last War, especially in *Flanders*, where he was not actually present? And did he not, by breaking in upon the Enemy, in a Post where they had their best Troops and Intrenchments, almost impregnable, gain us the memorable Victory of *Malplaquet*; which if we had miss'd, 'tis possible all our former Victories and Expence of Blood and Treasure would have been to no Purpose. It would, Sir, take up too much Time to enumerate all the Proofs he gave of his Valour and Conduct, to his own and his Country's immortal Honour. This, Sir, was distinguishing ones self in the noblest Manner, in Defence of the Constitution, Liberty and Property, and every other Thing valuable to us, and which I think truly beyond *Recompence*, as you frequently say some of your Friends Services were.

But, Sir, How was that great Man, who so acted so well, rewarded some Time after? Why, truly Sir, there was a Plot formed against his

Life,

Life, Fortune, and even his Reputation, (which is every Whit as dear to a Person of his Character,) by the blackest Contrivance that ever was hatched out of Hell; and this is so well known, that 'tis needless to give a Detail of it; only let me put you in Mind how some of your Friends, at the same Time, carried on the counter Part of this Plot in *Scotland*. The most of us may remember what Pains were taken with the supreme Judicature of our National Church, to insert a Clause in their Answer to the King's Letter, attributing the Success of his Majesty's Arms, the putting an End to the Rebellion, and restoring the Peace and Tranquillity of their native Country, to the Conduct of the new General, who was sent down with a considerable Body of Troops after all was over; tho' 'tis well known all this was in Effect done by the Battle of *Sheriff-muir*, and that he never drew a Sword in the Quarrel: This Clause (however impertinent it was for that Court to meddle with,) was so strenuously pres'd, that it came to a Vote, and rejected by a Majority.

Now, Sir, Do you think, that those who carried on this mean underhand Project, to discredit one of the bravest and most polite Gentlemen, perhaps his Country ever bred, can deserve that Reputation and great Character you so lavishly bestow upon them? And must not such as would keep or purchase Power at the Expence of their Honour and Conscience, be

immoderately greedy of it ? And is it not <sup>his</sup> strongly presumable, they would be enraged at <sup>the</sup> Loss of it, and even turn Patriots out of <sup>the</sup> Revenge ? I think, Sir, 'tis pretty evident they <sup>will</sup> would. And what must we, in the next Place, think of the Reverend Brethren, who were willing to be made the Instruments and Promoters of this vile Prevarication ? Why, truly Sir, we are forced to conclude, That they are no better than they should be, that they are Party-men and Time-servers, as much as other Folks ; and finally, that the common Saying, must in some Respects be true, *viz.* *That Priests of all Religions are the same* ; for there's seldom any Mischief carried on in any Country, but some of its Clergy will have a Finger in the Pie. All this, Sir, in the one and the other, was acting in a very little Manner, and might in some Measure justify the Expression you put in the Patron's Mouth, (though against all Probability,) and if Provocation could excuse an angry Word it must be own'd he met with Plenty of it.

Your Friends were afraid the other Gentleman's superior Merit, would restore him to the Favour and Confidence of a penetrating Prince, and being conscious of the unfair Manner in which they used him, they doubted not but he would take all Opportunities of being revenged of them ; and therefore they would willingly give an ill Impression of him, in order to keep him

him out ; and in some Respects they judged  
right ; for he came again into Favour, but used  
it with Moderation, being always ready to for-  
give his Enemies, nor did their Disgrace pro-  
ceed from him, nor from the other Gentleman  
you attribute it to, but from Causes which  
shall be mentioned immediately.

You seem, Sir, to think it some Assurance  
in the Patron to pretend to the Management  
of the publick Affairs of his native Country, as  
he had neither Birth nor Talents proportion-  
ate to such a Province, though you cannot be  
ignorant of his possessing these Qualities, in a  
Degree superior to most of your Friends, and in  
any equal, at least, to any of them ; and indeed  
tis not a little surprizing how you could ven-  
ture upon treating a Person of his Rank and Cha-  
racter, with so much Contempt, and so little  
good Manners as you have all along done, espe-  
cially considering that 'tis highly probable he  
never gave you personally any Reason for it,  
and that 'tis possible he may have done you Ser-  
vices ; but if that is the Case, (which I do not  
affert, you best know it yourself,) 'tis impos-  
sible but in such a Number of Persons, to whom  
he has done good Offices, some of them should  
prove ungrateful to him. There's still, Sir,  
another Evil attending this unmannerly Way of  
treating Persons of the first Distinction, which  
is, that it gives a Right to retaliate in the same  
Manner, and puts their Friends under the Ne-  
cessity

cessity of telling the Aggressor in the roundest Manner that he ought to take the Beam out of his own Eye, rather than trouble his Head about the Mote in his Neighbours.

In the 24th, 25th and 26th Pages of your Paper, where you establish the Characteristic of a true Patriot, in order to prove your Friend to be such, you ask some Questions, which, from a pretended Notoriety, you think can admit of no Answer, but what must be in your favours; but if you'll give me leave to make these Answers, you'll perhaps see they will not be so much of your Side, as you imagine they must. You proceed thus. *Quest.* "Have not some Noble Lords of this Country suffered in very material Concerns, for asserting the Country's Cause?" *Ans.* We know of no Cause they asserted, in which the Country was concerned; they always enjoyed Liberty and Property, and only wanted Places; and if that Suffering, many Thousands to one of his Majesty's Subjects suffer every Day; and tho' many of them have as much Merit as some of your Friends, they think it no Hardship. *Quest.* "Have not these been distinguished for their inviolable Attachment to our happy Constitution, at Times which have been called, by all true Lovers of their Country, the worst of Times?" *Ans.* Not half so much as certain Two Brothers, whom you insinuate (but without the least Appearance of Truth) were Complyers with the then Measures.

sures. It is so far from it, that if what we were then afraid of had been attempted, they were the two Men in *Britain* who were most willing and most capable of hindering it from taking effect; the Eldest kept his military Commands, which the Ministry did not think fit to take from him, and he was too wise not to have known that they were as safe in his own Hands as in any others *Quest.* "Was not one particular "Peer of our Country, whose constant Love to "the Protestant Succession, was then, and now "is well known, and whose Services to his "Country and it, are indisputable, and beyond "Recompence, turned out of his Seat in Parlia- "ment, by this Patron's Assistance? *Ans.* His At- attachment to the Protestant Succession has been a little Journaliere, for he made a Speech in these worst of Times, not quite so favourable to it, and which I have seen in Print, and which was made use of afterwards, to show that his Merit in that Particular was not greater than other Folks; his Services to his Country, I have all along disputed with you; he did not however lose his Seat in Parliament by the Patron's Assis- tance, (as you assert) but having disobliged the apparent Heir of the Crown, (now his present Majesty) his Fellow Peers thought it not fit to send him to Parliament. *Quest.* "Is he and so "many other Peers, to pass for Traitors to their "Country, because they are bold enough to oppose "the dangerous Measures set on Foot, to enslave

“ a free People?” *Ans.* We know of no such Measures, neither did they, till they lost their Places ; *causa scientia patet.* *Quest.* “ Do those true Patriots seek to carry their Elections by Bribery and Corruption ? *Ans.* No; some of them are very poor, some of them very covetous, and some not deeply enough engaged. *Quest.* “ Have they at any Time set up Offices to make Offers of Money, Places, Pensions and Preferments ; and where these could not do, have they used Threats to corrupt and intimidate People of Figure, either Peers or Commoners, to give their Interest against their Country ?” *Ans.* No, they offer no Money, for the Reason mentioned above ; they have neither Places, Pensions, or Preferments to give, and they want Power to make Threats of any Significance.

I would not have you, Sir, infer, that because those in the Administration have more of the Means of Bribery and Corruption, that it is an Acknowledgement that they are guilty of it. No, it would indeed be strange to act in the outrageous Manner you set forth ; it is natural for every Man to wish the Party he is of, either in Religion, Politicks, or any Thing (for the promoting of which it is formed) to prevail ; and there’s no Man of common Prudence, but will do all he honestly can to compass this End ; and from this innate Principle, I believe, the honestest and best intentioned Man in *Britain*, who sets up for Member of Parliament, will, when he

he comes down to the Country, in order to gain the Interest and Votes of the County or Corporation, drink hard with the Man, and dance with the Ladies, and use many other Things, in order to conciliate the Affections of the People, which are all Briberies of their kind ; and no doubt, your Friends are very busy this Way, with a further Improvement upon this little kind of Corruption, which is making Presents of Cockades, and Breast-knots with certain Inscriptions ; and did this produce a right Choice, there would be the less harm in it: But your Friends, Sir, have superadded another Invention, of a much more dangerous Consequence to the Publick, and must in the Event be detrimental to themselves, and every one else who will practice it: What I mean is, the making a Multitude of Barons, by splitting of Free-holds, and converting Feu, and other Rights into Royal Ones ; most of the Persons vested with these new Dignities, are of low Condition, and narrow Circumstances who, (if this Custom prevail) will render our Elections very liable to the Influence of designing Men. On the other Hand, every such Alienation, is a Diminition of the Power and Grandeur of the Family who makes it ; and who knows, but the very next Election, those new Barons may laugh at the Persons who made them so, should they pretend to ask their Votes.

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We may remember, what Complaints were made against the late Queen's Ministry, for advising her Majesty to make Twelve Peers in one Day ; none disputed the Sovereign's Power of making these Peers ( who were all of them Men of Families and good Estates ) but the doing of it all at once, and to serve a Turn, was what was complained of, as a high Stretch of Prerogative ; so in the present Case, there's none denies, but a Gentleman, who has a good Estate, may dispose of it either in the whole, or in as many Parcels as he pleases ; but his doing it in such a Manner and with such a View, must be construed as a Stretch of Property, prejudicial to the Constitution, and derogatory to the Dignity of the Barons of the Kingdom, who were always held in great Esteem. 'Tis true, some of the other Side have been led in to this Method in Self-Defence ; but 'tis to be wished it may be equally insignificant to both, and that the Wisdom of the Legislature may put a Stop to the Progress of so pernicious a Practice.

I agree entirely with you, Sir, that *England* is our Barrier as to Liberty and Property, and that if these Blessings were gone here, we in *Scotland* would make but a poor Strugle for them ; but the Barrier is so strong, that no Man or Number of Men dare make the least Attempt to pull it down, without bringing inevitable Destruction upon themselves ; and the Generality of this Country know it so well, that if we followed

followed their Example (as you advise us to do) the Administration would loss nothing by it; for we do not find, that the ensuing Elections are like to go so much in favours of the Opposition as you would make us believe. They have the same Notion of Things here, as we have at Home; they are very sure the Constitution is in no Danger, but from the pretended Patriots, who would willingly break our Army, and thereby let in a foreign Enemy upon us now that a fierce War is broke out among our powerful Neighbours; and therefore they think they may safely send such Representatives to Parliament, as will be against that Measure, or any other that tends to the weakning the Hands of the Government. And I am persuaded, those who have Votes in the Elections in *Scotland*, will act the same Way, and will have no Regard to the Clamours of People, who have acted meanly to keep themselves in Power, and who, while they had it, did no Manner of Good to their Country, which, according to your own Way of arguing, is a sufficient Reason to think they never will, though they had never so many Opportunities; and indeed few can offer of such Importance as those they have lost.

There are, Sir, some Men of Honour and Merit who have joined you; and as these Gentlemen have hitherto kept their Hands pure and undefiled, and are free of any the least Impputation, 'tis to be hoped, that when they come to

see that the Clamours which are now so loud are Groundless, and are only the Effects of Disappointments and Envy, they will alter their Measures, and concur with such as the Sovereign shall think fit to trust the Administration with, in promoting the Honour and Interest of the united Kingdom in general, and of their native Country in particular. I am,

**SIR,**

*Your humble Servant,*

**London, Feb. 8th,**

**1734.**

**J. LINNENDRAFER.**